Their Underground Elopement.

By Horace Stacy.

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"What's the matter with slipping out now and getting married?" demanded Dudley Wiathrop, "You are over legal age, and the marriage cannot be nullified on the ground that you are a minor, even though that ridiculous will does make you Mrs. Eaton's slave for three years more."

Elizabeth colored. "You see," she said shamefacedly,

"auntie is afraid of some such thing and-and John watches."

"You don't mean to say that she has had the footman act as a spy upon you?" he gasped. Elizabeth nodded

"You don't realize how bitter auntle is," she exitatned.

"Just because my father married another girl? Surely that does not ex-



FORWARD.

cuse her setting the servants to spy upon you. We can slip out of the side door, then

"Robert is in the side street with the carriage," she said, while the blood dyed her face a deeper red. "I'm afraid that there is no chance, dear." "But you would if you could?"

"You know that, Dudley," "I'll make the chance," he said, never heard of such a thing. I'm going now. I don't want to take a chance of meeting Mrs, Eaton until I've had time to cool down. I'll send you

Winthrop passed out with a pleasant adieu to his hostess, and as he descended the steps the sudden alertness of the footman in the Eaton livery told him that Elizabeth's suspicions were correct,

Mrs. Eaton had never forgiven Dudley Winthrop's father for his fancied slight. She had determined to marry him, but while he was attentively courteous he had given no indication of his preference for her. For all of that his marriage to another woman had been a defeat she had never for given, and now that she was the legal guardian of her sister's child until Elizabeth should become twenty-one she threw every obstacle in the way of the match between the two young people, even planning to frustrate an elopement through the watchfulness of her carriage servants.

Dudley had an appointment with an out of town acquaintance, and when he came to Forty-second street he turned his steps toward Broadway. The man he sought was in the grill room in the new hotel's basement, they told him, at his desk, and presently Dudley found himself facing the long marble corridor from his seat at one of the tables. "What's the procession?" he demand

ed as he pointed to the persons who, after descending the stairs, vanished down a short corridor just beyond.

"Going to take the subway," said the visitor. "I thought you New Yorkers knew everything. Don't you know that the Knickerbocker has two en trances to the subway-one through the cafe and one down that hallway? It's great on a rainy day."

"It's good any old day," smiled Winthrop as a sudden inspiration came to him. "I'm glad I found it out."

After that Winthrop became a regular occupant of the table that gave a view of the corridor, sitting there some times for an hour after the black coffee had been served, and at last his patience was rewarded, for Elizabeth came hurrying down the stairway.

"Let's run!" she cried as he hurried forward, "I told auntle I wanted to stop and telephone. She only knows the hotel from the restaurant, and she's having a cup of tea in there this blessed minute, safe in the knowledge that the men are on guard outside."

She was dragging Winthrop down the corridor and across the platform. Through the tunnel came the rumble of an approaching train, and they slipped through the gate just as it came to a

"Which way are we going?" she demanded as she settled into a seat.

"Downtown," he explained. "There is a little tunnel that leads over to the uptown platform but I wanted to get away quickly. We can get off at

the next station and cross there. Dr.

Bliss lives on Ninety-sixth street"

The plan was simple enough, and, though there was a wait for an uptown express, they were soon on board, There is a curve at Forty-second street where the tracks swing into Broadway, and here the train slowed down. Elizabeth, looking through the window, gave a little scream. Standing in the entrance from the Knickerbocker was her aunt with a most laughable expression of bewilderment upon her face. It was just a fleeting tableau; the train gathered speed, and

Elizabeth sank back in her seat. "Auntie has just discovered the flight," she announced, with a low rip-

ple of laughter. "Her expression was the funniest thing, Dudley."

"I wish I could hear what she is say ing," he chuckled. "I fancy that she will lose her faith in coachmen spies now. It's a mighty good lesson for her, Elizabeth."

"To think of your disinterestedness In giving the lessou!" she said demure ly. "It does great credit to your gener-

They both laughed at the suggestion until the train shot into the Ninetysixth street station and they burried above ground.

Half an hour and the kindly old rec tor had escorted them to the door. Elizabeth clutched the certificate of marriage as though she feared to lose it and sighed with relief as she heard Winthrop give his address to the

But she gasped as they drew up in front of the house and saw the Eaton carriage driving slowly up and down, while the footman paced the walk. "Auntle must be waiting for us," she said. "Do you suppose she is very

angry, Dudley?" "Let's find out," he suggested as be pelped her out and ran up the steps. "Are you married?" demanded Mrs.

Eaton from the drawing room as they entered the hall. "Half an hour ago," declared Win-

"Then," she said practically, "I shall have to make the best of it, I suppose. But I must say that when I saw that the hotel advertised every modern conrenience I did not suppose that that ncluded facilities for underground

"There's only one old fashioned aspect to the affair," laughed Winthrop. "And that?" asked Mrs. Eaton cold-

"'And so they were married," he quoted, "'and lived happy ever after,' " and he drew Elizabeth into his arms and kissed her.

The Old Spelling Class.

Rev. George Channing wrote an account of the school of his youth, which he attended just after the Revolution. Girls and boys attended together the primary school and sat on seats made of round blocks of wood of various heights, which were furnished by the parents. Children bowed and kissed the teacher's hand on leaving the The teaching of spelling was peculiar. It was the last lesson of the

The master gave out a long word, say, "multiplication," with a blow of his strap on the desk as a signal for all to start together, and in chorus the whole class spelled out the word in syllables. The teacher's ear was so trained and acute that he at once detected any misspelling. If this happened he demanded the name of the scholar who made the mistake. If there was any hesitancy or refusal in acknowledging he kept the whole a financial duty to society. class until, by repeated trials of long long distance.

The Indian's Reply.

A distinguished army officer tells a story on himself which relates to the days when he was a young lieutenant in the far west a good many years ago. He was of a party who had gone to see the Indians at Spokane Falls. was just and right. Among the redskins was Chief Moses, who was fairly well educated and spoke capital English. The young lieutenant addressed Chief Moses in the Indian tongue, saving, "Moses, I have often heard of you, and I have seen your picture and your name in the newspapers, but I have never before seen you," and, offering his hand, added, "I am glad to meet you." Moses scanned him from head to foot, and as the young man stood with outstretched hand the lengthening silence and stolidity of the chief were becoming painful, when old Moses at last with great deliberation said in English, "Young man, I have never heard of you before and I have never seen your picture in the newspapers. but," he added lightly, "nevertheless am glad to see you," and accepted his hand.

Real Forbidden Fruit.

In some countries there grows kind of fruit belonging to the shaddock family and which is commonly called "forbidden fruit." It is similar to grape fruit, but is larger, and the inside s somewhat coarser than the delicious acid delicacy of which we are so fond The name forbidden fruit was given on account of three dark brown stains. like finger marks, which invariably show on this variety of the shaddock. The stains are close together on one side and are believed to be the marks of Eve's fingers left as a brand on the apple whose eating caused so much trouble in the world. Forbidden fruit is much liked by people who are able to get it fresh, but so far it has not been shipped abroad as extensively as its cousins, the grape fruit and shaddock .- New York Herald.

Looking Ahead.

New Boarders-That bed's rather narrow for two. Landlady-Three have slept in it. New Boarders-Yes, but we haven't boarded here long enough yet to get that thin.

Sweetbread Pates.

Wash and blanch the sweetbreads. Cut into neat dice and mix with equal quantity of canned mushrooms (champignons), cut into pieces of corresponding size. Blanch a dozen almonds and shred into tiny bits. Have ready a cupful of good drawn butter rather highly seasoned. Stir sweetbrends and almonds into this and set over the fire in a double boiler. Heat a dozen shells of pastry in the oven, and when the mixture in the inner boiler is very hot fill them with it.

Mattresses. When mattresses are stained, make a paste by mixing starch with cold water. Spread the paste on the stains, first putting the mattress in the sun. In an hour or two brush off the starch. and if the stain has not disappeared repeat the process. It is a good plan to cover mattresses with cases of unblenched calico, which are easily taken off for washing, and keep the mattress clean a very long time.

FARMERS' OPINIONS

Leading Agriculturists Tell the State Tax Commission How to Reform Laws.

Here are some of the pertinent expressions on the subject of taxation made to the Tax Commission of Ohio at its meeting on June 3:

O. E. Brandfute, of Xenia, member of the Board of Trustees of Ohio State

The more thoroughly I look into the tax question the more am I convinced that I was pretty close to one side of it. I can see how easy it is for me to figure how the other fellow should pay the tax, and I think that is one of the troubles through the state. It is easier to figure how the other pays the state. to figure how the other can pay taxes without finding out how you will pay your share and escape if you can. We without finding out how you will pay your share and escape if you can. We are all a little near-sighted. There are many inequalities in the present system. If a man has \$10,000 in cash and is honest, he will return it at actual value, \$10,000. If he invests it in real estate it will be taxed, in my county (Green) for about \$3,000 or \$4,000. If in horses they would be appraised at about \$60 in Green county, \$27 in Cuyahoga and \$40 in Hamty, \$27 in Cuyahoga and \$40 in Hamilton counties. Some one is mistaken in the value of horses. The very best horses we grow go to the city. If your \$10,000 is in cash it is on the duplicate at full value, in horses nearly up to full value, if in real estate, less than half the value. The assessor gets everything the farmer has close up to the actual value. In merchandise the The assessor gets

storekeeper places a value on his own stock and he is usually pretty liberal on the small side.

Let a dollar be a dollar no matter in what invested, whether in bank, in what invested, whether in bank, telephone, or railway stock, in land, cash, mules, horses or cows. The trouble has been that the tax has not been justly proportiomed. Preble county, which is purely agricultural, returns more credits, with debts deducted, than Hamilton or Cayahoga.

The decennial appraisement is unwise and unjust. I favor more frequent appraisements.

quent appraisements.

C. P. Dyar, Marletta: C. P. Dyar, Marietta:

I have no plan to propose whereby money, stocks, bonds or credits can be put upon the duplicate. We have tried long enough along that line to show it can not be done. I favor such an amendment to the constitution as will change the old and inefficient will change the old and inefficient method. I do not know the details, but I would like to see the whole mat-ter placed in the hands of a permanent tax commission. Let us do away with the attempt to tax what can not be put on the duplicate. The young men buying homes who have been mentioned here today will get the benefit in reduced interest rates. Put ac-tual, tangible property on the dupli-cate. Tax the public service corporations much as we are doing, either upon the gross returns or on the value of their stock. Go after the property itself, not the representatives of that

C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Secretary National Grange: We find nothing particularly wrong in the taxation matter if the other fel-

low would only pay his taxes.

We come into the world without our

The assessor asks more questions of the farmer than of the merchant or words, accuracy was obtained. The roar of the many voices of the large school, all pitched in different keys, could be heard on summer days for a than 1875. You ask the me question; he may have \$1,000,000 worth on his shelves; you ask the manufacturer two questions; you ask the farmer 15 or 20. It seems to me this solves the forgetfulness of the

merchant and manufacturer.

In regard to classification in the meager time I have had to spare to it I have not been able to find one word that has been said to show it was just and right.

So, I have been convinced that there is no justice or equity in classification. The man who pays one-tenth of 1 per cent enjoys and will enjoy all the benefits that the man who pays the full tax enjoys. He will have the benefit of the roads, schools, insane asylums and parks. In other words, he is to be a citizen of this country on a basis of one-tenth per cent and enjoy every crivilege of the man who pays his full

We believe in the taxation of franchises, public service corporations and an inheritance tax. This might be douan inheritance tax. This might be doub-ble taxation. I would relieve double taxation wherever possible; I do not see how you will get all intangible property. The inheritance tax will catch the property somewhere along the line. Men of great fortunes have

been enjoying privileges that they should not be slow to pay for. As to the equity of taxing farm property, paying on mortgages and on lands. Here is double taxation that ought to be relieved. I encourage the building of homes, I like the Indiana law, which exempts to the amount of every \$700 on every mortgage for each individual, when the mortgage does not exceed half the property. The not exceed half the property. The man who loans the money is more able to pay tax than the borrower. I would make the mortgagee pay his tax on the mortgage, exempt the real estate to the amount of the mortgage, and make the tax a lien on the property and offset the note by the rose. and offset the note by the re-

ceipts paid on the tax.

If the constitution is to be changed I wish you would be kind enough and good enough to the people to let them have a chance in changing it. We realize the magnitude of this question and our inability to solve it, but we believe it is worth while to retain a moral law. You can't afford to destroy a moral law to establish a legal

T. C. Laylin, of Norwalk, member of the Board of Control of the Woos er Experiment Station, said: I favor inheritance and I favor inheritance and income taxes and would extend the Nichols law to all public service corporations, but not to industrial and commercial

corporations.
I would abolish the present levy or real and personal property for state revenue and leave the power to tax these solely to the counties. This would abolish the State Board of Equalization and leave each county free to control its own levy.

I do not favor classification. If the legislature had the power to classify it would appear to have the power to fix the rate. I favor the creation of a permanent tax commission repre senting each of the industries of the state. This commission could levy taxes and classify property, if that is necessary, and this would be less ob-jectionable than to leave it in the nands of the legislature. Instead of electing assessors

would have them appointed by a board, consisting of the county com-missioners and the auditor. the Kinc You Have Always Bought

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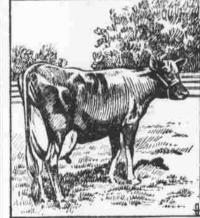
The Dairyman

A supply of sait available whenever the cow wants it is necessary to maintain a high milk yield, says Professor Oscar Erf. Sait stimulates the appetite and assists digestion and assimilation, which increase the flow of the fluids of the body. Salting feeds for dairy cows once a week is not sufficient. It is a good plan to keep rock salt under shelter where the cows can get it at will and then feed loose salt once a week in such quantitles as the cows will eat. Loose salt may be used exclusively if it can be sheltered from rain. Do not mix salt with feed, for frequently cows get more salt than they need, which will reduce the flow. Cows having salt kept before them at all times in separate compartments will not eat too

An overfeed of salt to a cow that has been deprived of it for some time acts like a poison and produces an irritation in the digestive organs which

A Great Jersey.

The subject of the illustration, from Hoard's Dairyman, is Tonona IX, of Hood farm, recently sold for \$3,500 to a Virginia dairyman. This great Jersey is a grand cow and a great worker, with wonderful capacity. Her



TONONA IX. OF HOOD FARM. sire is Torono, one of the greatest service bulls ever owned at Hood farm. He is entered in the register of merit and is sire of sixteen in the list. Her dam is Rosa's Oonan, which has a record at nine years old of 11,225 pounds of milk in one year, containing 683 pounds of fat.

Food For Young Calves.

the price at which the publication Somehow it seems that a lack of named and this paper will both be proper nourishment in the early period of the life of a calf decreases its desent for one year. velopment of dairy capacity just so much, and from this it is likely to never fully recover. In cheesemaking and milk shipping districts there is a constant demand for some substitute for skim milk in calf rearing. N. S. French of Berlin, N. D., says he has never found anything quite as good in this particular as a thin gruel made of coarse wheat flour or rye or out meal first baked or roasted St. Louis Globe-Democrat to a slight brown in an oven and then Dayton Dally cournal boiled and salted as if for human food. Dayton Evening Herald... Dayton Dally News...... Cinclunati Post......

We will add this caution-that if oatmeal is used it should be sifted, as the oat hulls will prove rather irritating to the stomach of a young calf. It would seem, too, that this mixture might prove a capital thing to add to skim milk to a certain extent. Barley meal sifted and handled in the same way would prove an excellent food for voung calves.

In our own practice we use barley meal to a considerable extent in connection with alfalfa hay. Of course we have plenty of skim milk, but it is well to know also what to use with it. We hear very favorable reports from those who have used Red Dog flour. Too much thought and study cannot be paid to this matter of the right raising of young calves until they get a strong stomach and a good start.-Hoard's Dairyman,

Bottling Milk. While it is true that much clean milk goes to market in cans, the bottle, filled at the farm and securely capped, is the most cleanly and satisfactory way to handle it, said F. E. Dawley at a meeting of the Massachusetts board of agriculture. The equipment is quite expensive, but the extra milk that is lost in dipping, together with that which is slopped, will, it is claimed by many producers, pay the cost of the bottles. It should be remembered, however, that unless they are properly cared for the glass bottles may be the most unsanitary method of delivery. Some bottles will come from families where the cleanliness is questionable or where there is disease, and it seems to have been proved that disease germs can be carried in them.

A Dairyman's Advice. well known dairyman recently "I would like to give dairymen said: this advice: Keep the number of cows you can feed profitably; keep a record of your herd, so as to determine the profitable and unprofitable individuais. One cow will produce 350 pounds of butter a year, while another profluces only 150 pounds on the same feed. Keeping a record will show which are the best ones."

Needed In the Business.

A speaker at a dairymen's meeting said, "The Babcock test and scales can be so easily and simply used and are such an accurate measure of cow value that the modern dairyman who finds it hard enough to make a profit owing to the scarcity and the high price of foodstuffs and labor cannot afford to ignore their use."

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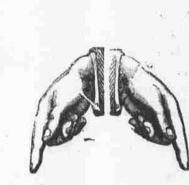
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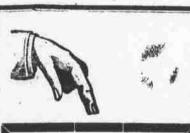
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